

American



Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. IV.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. JULY 27, 1842.

No. 10

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY SAMUEL SANDS.

TERMS—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF BERLIN.

Editor of the American Farmer:

Sir: Wishing to give notice of the existence of an agricultural society in Worcester county, through the columns of your valuable paper, please give the following, together with the speech of C. W. Jacobs, Esq. an insertion, and oblige, yours,
S. H. KINGSLEY.

BERLIN, April 2d, 1842.

In accordance with a notice heretofore given for the purpose of forming a society devoted to the improvement of agriculture, and its concomitants, &c. the meeting convened and was organized by calling to the chair *Littleton Brown*, Esq. and appointing *Josiah M. Marshall*, Secretary pro tem. when the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the meeting do approve the following preamble, viz.

We, the subscribers, feeling a deep and lively interest in the agriculture of our county, and desiring its permanent improvement, do hereby agree to form ourselves into a society, calculated and designed to further the interest, and advance the prosperity and improvement of the agriculture of Worcester county.

Resolved, That this society be called the *Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Berlin*.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen compose the officers of the society for the ensuing year, viz:

John S. Purnell, *President*.

Henry Franklin, } *Vice Presidents*.

Edwin Forman, }

Curtis W. Jacobs, *Corresponding Secretary*

S. H. Kingsley, *Recording do.*

Dr. Jas. R. S. Purnell, *Treasurer*.

Standing Committee—Levi Cathell, Zadoc Henry, and George B. Gray.

Mr. Jacobs then favored the Society with an Address; after the delivery of which, it was unanimously resolved, that a committee be appointed to wait on Mr. Jacobs and request a copy thereof for publication in the "American Farmer," published in Baltimore.

S. H. KINGSLEY, Sec'y.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BERLIN, May 28, 1842.

To Curtis W. Jacobs, Esq.

Dear Sir: The undersigned, in behalf of the "Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Berlin," respectfully request for publication a copy of the address this day delivered by you before said society.

We are, very respectfully, your obdt. servts.

EDWIN FORMAN.

HENRY FRANKLIN.

JAMES R. S. PURNELL.

NEAR BERLIN, Md. July 2d, 1842.

Gentlemen: Your note of 28th May, requesting a copy of my address delivered before the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Berlin, for publication, is now before me.

To consult my private wishes, would be to withhold it. But if you think it can be of any public good in promoting a spirit of improvement amongst the farming community, I cheerfully comply with your request, and herewith enclose you a copy.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your most obt. servts.

C. W. JACOBS.

To Messrs. Edwin Forman, Henry Franklin, James R. S. Purnell, Berlin, Md.

ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

At a recent meeting of a number of the citizens of this place and vicinity, preparatory to the formation of an agricultural society, having for its objects particularly, the promotion of the best interests of this immediate neighborhood, and generally, the welfare of the community at large—it was resolved;—that for the further promotion of such laudable designs, a public meeting should be held at this place, as the best course calculated to bring the subject of our (to some extent) erroneous system of agriculture fairly before the minds of the people, and by that means enlist their good wishes, at least, if not their active support, in aid of such innovations as may become necessary to the improvement of such system.

That meeting, by resolution also, conferred on me the unmerited honor of addressing you to day, on this, as I shall attempt to show, all-important subject.

It will not be my province to speak of any specific reformation in our system of agriculture, or to treat minutely on the various and abundant resources we possess to effect such reformation; neither shall I be so unjust as to pass indiscriminate condemnation on the usages in husbandry that have obtained in this district of country. To the contrary, whatever is good we should still retain and seek to carry to perfection, while on the other hand, error, notwithstanding we may have been wedded to it by hereditary examples and precepts, should be refuted, that the results of truth and sound philosophy may yet grace its unsightly ruins.

It is not too late to meet the gracious dispensations of providence, in aid of those bounties, which abused nature extends to ungrateful man, and while this sense of privilege and duty is still bequeathed to us, we should not hesitate to forego every consideration whatever, that tends to prejudice the assumption of our long neglected prerogatives.

Nor does the success of this effort depend on one man or the energies of one mind. Selfishness, in other pursuits, may sometimes gratify its sordid propensities, but in this undertaking, the individual knowledge and welfare of every one, are the common property of the whole; mutual interest will stimulate to honorable competition, and this, when other arguments have failed, will doubtless illustrate most clearly the benefits of the enterprise, and cannot fail to convince the drones in agriculture, that they too, to become respectable in their avocation, must acquiesce in the demonstrations of superior skill and knowledge.

We could hope, however, that this class of individuals is small in this community, but if the contrary is the fact, let us implore them to do us no harm if they are determined not to exercise the opposite virtue.

Agriculture, or the cultivation of the soil, in point of antiquity, claims precedence of all other pursuits that have engaged the attention of mankind. Indeed, when man first emanated from the hand of his creator, it is said, he was placed in a garden to cultivate it; and had he but adhered as strictly to the moral injunctions he received, as the necessities of all times have rendered his vocation im-

perative, human reason cannot conjecture the state of that society that would have followed as matter of course. What that paradisiacal state was, history does not entirely inform us, but the reverse of it we have reason to suppose, is exemplified in the many phases that nature presents to the eye—in the condition of the soil, and the means necessary to render it subservient to the wants of man. In this altered condition, physically and morally, and yet possessing some remains of those pristine attributes with which our primeval parents were endowed, it becomes us to use every possible, honorable means, to meliorate our condition and those around us.

It is not necessary to follow the history of agriculture through extremely remote ages, when vast extents of territory were spread out to a sparse and roving population, who obtained adequate sustenance from sources that are denied us, or which we have exhausted, or do not appreciate. The spontaneous productions of the vine and fruit tree, fishing, hunting, and especially their vast herds of beasts, supplies them with all the necessities of life and gave little or no occasion for the cultivation, much less the improvement of the soil, as a means of support. In those rude ages of the world, they acknowledged no title to landed estates, other than that of possession, and this in most cases was short and precarious, pending their convenience or caprice; all of which is evidence, that they did not rely on the bosom of the earth as the great fount and source of human sustenance.

But this state of things was necessarily of short duration; for not many centuries had elapsed after the great inundation of the world, before the superior fertility of the valley of the Nile invited the descendants of Noah to its settlement and cultivation.

The Patriarch Jacob, and patient Job, together with Boaz, the kind hearted husband of Ruth, were extensively engaged in agriculture, and seem to have known quite as much of the art of cultivating the soil, near five thousand years past, as many of the farmers of the present age. And this remark is made with feelings of mingled humiliation and regret; they plowed, sowed, and gathered into their barns, so do we; they knew little or nothing of the proper aliments necessary to vegetable growth, and we as a mass, have never paused to look beyond effects to the cause, the why, and the wherefore; without a knowledge of which we must ever remain ignorant of the fixed laws of nature, and incapable of filling the designs of a wise and munificent creator.

Without science, as pertaining to the vegetable kingdom, and a capacity to reduce that science to the art of agriculture, the tilling of the land will ever be dull and insipid, calling into requisition all of the physical force we can summon, destitute of genius and the superior enjoyment of intellectual exercise.

Amongst the many lessons gathered from a knowledge of the history of past ages, we have to acknowledge the truth of that trite saying, that "necessity is the mother of invention," and more especially is this truth applicable to agriculture. Men, in all ages and under all circumstances, are naturally disposed to indolence, ignorance, and their concomitant vices. It requires then, other incentives more powerful than those to counteract the tide of nature, and light up to our view a course, which while it demands animal sacrifice, points to an elysium of mental and superior happiness.

There is another remark equally applicable to mankind generally;—it is, that the idea of security invariably precedes that of conquest.

The mere mention of these truisms, seems irrelevant to the subject under contemplation, but I shall use them as data, furnishing the true reasons why any improvement in agriculture was necessary in Europe, and as

reasons appealing to every American citizen, why we should instantly begin in the work of agricultural improvement.

As this is the first effort we have made towards organizing an agricultural society in Worcester County, and as there may be some present who are not familiar with the history of this parent art; you will excuse me, if I should follow the subject somewhat in order, pausing at fit parts to notice collateral reflections pertinent to the general scope.

To redeem my promises and return to the subject, I will again remark, that anciently, amongst nations, who for many consecutive centuries lived far in the interior of a vast continent, and so near the torrid zone, with a climate much milder than ours of the same latitude, and a soil far more fertile and abounding in all the natural products necessary to the wants of man, there was none, there could be no necessity for agricultural improvement. And it was not until colonies had migrated from Phœnicia and settled in Greece, being farther removed from the equator, that any apparent necessity for particular attention to this branch of industrial pursuits existed.

It seems that the origin of many of the arts and sciences, including that of agriculture also, is to be traced back to Greece.

The Eleusinian mysteries were celebrated by Attica, once the most desolate country of the world, in remembrance of the benefits which Ceres, the goddess of corn, conferred on mankind by teaching Triptolemus to plough, sow, and reap, and by commanding him to travel all over the world and communicate his knowledge of agriculture to the rude inhabitants who hitherto lived on acorns and the roots of the earth. Thus you perceive in this mythological sketch, vague and uncertain as it is, that an era in agricultural improvement though extremely remote is doubtlessly implied.

It is certain that Greece had her store houses and her granaries, which she filled with the surplus products of the country bordering on the Hellespont, and which products she distributed amongst her inhabitants in times of need. Whether England did not catch this idea of domestic policy from Greece, by which she constantly kept in store for emergencies, large quantities of bonded grain, I do not know but suppose quite probable. But Greece became opulent, and forgetting a maxim of that sage and philosopher, Lycurgus, that luxury is the bane of society, she also became luxurious. A small fish to gratify the vitiated taste of epicurism, sold in her public markets for more than an ox! thus the nation, effeminate and weak, sunk into the arms of another power:

"But conquered Greece subdued her conquering foe,
And taught rude Rome the arts of peace to know."

It would require no argument to prove to those at all familiar with the history of that renowned state, that Rome held agriculture in the highest repute. There is hardly one of her historians, poets, philosophers or statesmen, who have not by their writings or otherwise, eulogised this rural pursuit, and handed down to us the brightest evidence of their real worth by designating agriculture as it really is, the noblest calling on earth. Cicero says "there is nothing preferable to agriculture, but distributive labor renders it more desirable; let there be those who till the land and those who dress and manure it."

Indeed from the time of Romulus to that of Cæsar, agriculture had been the chief care of the Romans. Its operations were conducted by the greatest Statesmen, and its precepts inculcated by the profoundest scholars. But the long and cruel ravages of civil wars, eventually occasioned an almost general desolation. Depopulated of her husbandmen, the soldiers by whom the lands were newly occupied, had too long ravaged the fields to think of cultivating them; and in consequence of the farms lying waste, famine and insurrection ensued.

Greece and Rome have now fallen! and in their ruins were buried all of the accumulated knowledge in the sciences and arts, that had been obtained from the foundation of the world. Agriculture, Architecture, and Literature, were all consigned to a common grave! and nine revolving centuries guarded the Cimmerian spot of their interment, while anarchy and confusion stalked through the land in unbridled ferocity.

But the resurrection morn of agricultural improvement has come. Phoenix like, her ashes were first reanimated in the valley of the Po, where chequered fields and luxuriant vegetation long since met the eye of the traveller, justly indicating the revival of the long lost taste in rural pursuits.

Venice and Genoa, Portugal and Spain have successively had their days of commercial importance, but the great shaft and support of commerce being neglected in those countries, we now witness a corresponding diminution of their importance amongst the maritime powers of the world. *No State can, for any considerable length of time, be extensively commercial, whose inhabitants are not extensively agricultural.*

We come now to notice properly, the dawning of better days and the beginning of agricultural improvement both in England and in the United States. So intimately connected are these States with England, by common parentage, language, and extensive commerce, that no beneficial enterprise will remain long in the one, before it is transferred to the other country. We have outstripped England in some important enterprises—such as the discovery of steam power and the construction of steam apparatus, but in agriculture she is still our mistress. Much improvement in this branch of industry has been made in the Flanders. France, Switzerland, Prussia, and Germany have established schools for the promotion of agricultural knowledge. Germany has eminent veterinary schools; and the great Thaer and Sprengel have adopted chymistry to agriculture and done as much or more than any other, to elevate the condition of agriculture in the Germanic confederation and on the continent of Europe.

France annually bestows 100,000 francs from the public coffers to advance this great source of wealth, and England gives yearly £1,000= \$22,000, to effect similar results.

Great Britain now wields the trident, and the world is made tributary to her workshops. But great as she is in commerce and in manufactures, these are considered secondary and auxiliary to her agricultural greatness. "Land is the great basis of her national wealth—it is the surplus marketable produce of her soil that is the source of all her political power and of the personal enjoyment of her citizens."

If Germany can boast of a Thaer or a Sprengel, England also had a Sinclair, from whom and through whom the United States have received much valuable information on the subject of agriculture. It was he who was mainly instrumental in promulgating a knowledge of Elkington's system of draining; in inducing our countryman Davy, to undertake his valuable work on agricultural chemistry; in instructing and giving efficacy to the Highland Agricultural Society, and in introducing to public notice McAdams' improved system of road making.

The Highland Agricultural Society of Scotland now numbers more than 3000 members, and the agricultural society of England, over 1000 members. By these and other means they have increased their products to three hundred per cent more than they were fifty years ago, and the value of the land to a relative extent.

We will now come home and investigate our own condition, what it has been and what it really is now. And I hope that every one of us is emphatically at home and alive too, on this most interesting part of our remarks and this all engrossing subject.

We had originally, a fertile soil and a plenty of it; we were in the beginning, a small band and but thinly settled; we once were characterized for simplicity, frugality and virtue. We now have a sterile soil and less easy to obtain; now our numbers have increased to millions densely populated; we can now but too proudly boast of our arrogance, prodigality and destitution of the virtue of our fathers! I mean nationally and relatively. And who that keeps pace with the rapid changes of our country and the ominous down-hill strides in the morals of the nation, will take issue with me on those points. You perceive I am blending moral and political reflections with this subject, and I confess my ignorance of any other mode of treating it that promises just and sound conclusions. For we may lay it down as a maxim, that the mental, moral, and as a consequence, political condition of a country like ours, almost entirely agricultural, is in the ratio of its improvement in agriculture. To borrow the spirit of a political saying—as goes agriculture so goes the state.

I admit, that in the settlement of a country like ours, it was admissible and even necessary to pursue a system of tilling the land not at all dictated by any reference to its improvement; but this system when too long persisted in without reference to ulterior consequences must prove as ruinous as in the beginning it was necessary. If we were in the situation of our ancestors our necessities would drive us to the same course that they pursued.

A house cannot be built for our comforts and gardens and fields rendered tributary to our wants, before the grounds are divested of their encumbrance. The trees must be cut down, the land cultivated, or we could not subsist. But there is a point to which we may and should go, and there stop. Our fathers have acted their part and why should we not act ours? They supplied us with fields and farms, doubtless expecting the children to enrich and adorn them, and in their enjoyment of their fruits, bless the memory of their fathers. And do we fill their expectations? Or rather, because they loped down here after acre to enlarge their arable lands, do we not follow up an unholy warfare against the tall sons of the forest, while hundreds of acres skirt our farms and highways, once rich but now literally dead?

Let us, I repeat, stop this war against the forests of our country, and permit the few remaining monuments of the virgin fecundity of the soil still to tower to the breeze and speak our taste and indulgence to succeeding generations. Then ceasing to do evil, we shall more readily learn to do well. And when we have determined to do justice to our estates, and augment our reputations as farmers, we may with assurance ask and demand the assistance of our State and Federal government and not before.

The manufactures of the north, amounting annually to \$424,000,000, have been upheld by a protective tariff; the products of the south, amounting annually to \$64,000,000, are fostered by most liberal bounties; while we, of the middle states, engaged in cultivating the first necessities of life, exclusively agricultural, and producing annually the enormous aggregate sum of \$794,000,000 as the result of our labors, have never received the first copper of encouragement from State or Government, (the duties on foreign grain to the contrary notwithstanding.) Sirs, the present aspect of affairs teaches us there must be something rotten in Denmark. And while we, the farmers, have been taking a Ripvanwinkle nap, listlessly gazing on the occurrences of the day, those who should be our guardians, our servants, faithful and just, are taking advantage of our supineness; imposing on our good nature, they are aiming to become our masters; too busily engaged in party tactics; too zealous in the division of spoils, they neglect the best interests of the country, while the genius and spirit of our institutions are sinking to imbecility, and more and more clouded in uncertainty by every throe of the body politic.

And where is the leaven to heal these evils? From their situation, retired and unambitious, does not the finger of inquiry point to the farmers of the country, the reserved corps, the invincible tenth legion, and call upon them to speak and to act! Silence now ceases to be a virtue, and the voice of our country bids us martial in her protection and defence.

Let us, who boast of a free government, elevate the condition and importance of our agricultural community to something like a shadow of what they really are, where kings wear crowns and the poor wear rags.

Gentlemen, I speak in no unkind spirit, but so far have we as farmers been thrown off our proper orb that it is humiliating at best to rehearse our aberrations.

But I am glad to see a spirit of improvement gradually diffusing itself throughout our country, and I can but hail this day as the harbinger of improved husbandry in this neighborhood. And why should we not improve our system of farming when guided by so many lights, and induced by so many motives?

If all Europe have been compelled by necessity and a love for security, which I contend was and is the case, (and which was intimated in the outset of our remarks) to grope their way through uncertainties in learning the very rudiments of this art; if when grown into many kingdoms and empires, sovereign and distinct, the laws of supply and demand, featured by the number of their population and the amount of their productiveness, and bearing materially on their independence and security, prompted them to foster and improve their husbandry; what excuse can we have for delaying any longer to engage in a similar enterprise while guided by their developments and influenced by all the other motives common to them, together with the certainty of redoubled rewards in our purse and our comforts?

Formerly in this country it has been customary to associate with the name of Farmer the idea of drudgery and commonality; but now the scale is turned. Influential gentlemen of our country no longer think it derogatory to their reputation to be called Farmers; and it is a

fact, that not only are almost all of the Nobility of England farmers, but our greatest statesmen and most prominent individuals from the days of Washington to the present, have been and are farmers.

Indeed it is true, that while ordinary minds degenerate in the country, those of a more exalted cast are refined and enlarged by a retired contemplation of the works of nature, the sublime serenity of the heavens spread out in all their tinselled magnificence, and the variegated garniture that hangs in rich profusion from the basky retreats that surround them. The sylvan melodies of twilight and the matin lays of aurora, floating in mellow strains upon the dusky breeze, drive dull care away and lure us to our wonted pursuits. Thus, the farmer, mentally elevated, scans at leisure earth's troubled tribes, and pities the ills and afflictions of those less fortunate than himself. A farmer! who would not be a farmer? I glory in the appellation.

There is nothing that has done more to advance the agricultural interests of this country, than the press. The first of these agricultural periodicals was published in Baltimore, in our own State, by John S. Skinner in 1819, and we can now enumerate more than twenty that are diffusing life, awakening enterprise, and inciting to industry in every section of our country—probably more than one hundred thousand farmers are now deriving instruction and improving their practice, by the perusal of these journals. Auxiliary to our efforts, we ought to have and could sustain a press in Berlin, and which matter I hope will receive the early attention of this Society. Let us have life and energy, tempered with intelligence in this county, and I warrant you that success will crown our efforts.

We have loitered by the way so long, that it is ruinous to defer the commencement of agricultural improvement any longer. Discretion on this subject is out of the question; for while our population is increasing at the rate of six per cent annually, our surplus products have not been proportionally increased. To make up deficiencies, we are not able to buy; our gold and silver are already gone, all in debt, "from the crown of the head to the soul of the foot," we perceive the visible marks of internal corruption and decay! The Federal Government now owe between 14 and \$18,000,000; the States, \$194,000,000; and it is computed that not less than one fifth of our entire business population are at this day bankrupt! "O times! O customs!"

If our government continue her beautiful system of *ex parte free trade* much longer, it is not extravagant to say that we shall very soon arrive at the ne-plus ultra in our retrograde motion. A farmer's hands may all work faithfully, and make good crops too, but by bad bargains he may forever keep them and himself embarrassed. And so in a government view of the subject. Indulge this system a little longer, and our factories will be broken up, our workshops deserted, and thousands that now get their livings from those sources will be driven out to till the land as a dernier resort—thereby increasing the produce of the country until the prices of wheat and corn will hardly repay us for cultivating them. Think not that we shall ever have a foreign market for our grain so as materially to affect the price, not so; for how long has it been since we, with 5-6 of our entire population engaged in husbandry, were dependent on England with 2-3 of her population similarly employed, to supply our wants in bread stuffs. But I deem it.

We will now perambulate this county and see what its agricultural condition is.

It is a fact that this Peninsula (composed of the Eastern shore of Maryland, the State of Delaware, and E. Shore of Virginia) is proverbial for its hospitality, kind-heartedness and peaceful disposition. It is also true, that it is deficient in that enterprise that is to be found north and east of us. There are, however, exceptions to all general rules, and we are glad that these remarks are not entirely destitute of necessary qualification. In New Castle Co., Delaware, they are far ahead of us in their improved husbandry, in all of its various branches. With a soil less fertile by nature than our own, they greatly excel us in the amount and quality of our mutual productions. In some of the northern counties of the Eastern Shore of this State, they are evincing a becoming zeal for the improvement of agriculture.

I contend, there is no part of Maryland, with the same improvement, better adapted to the growth of corn, than our own county. I will go farther; there are districts of country in Worcester County, inferior to none, East, West,

North or South of us. This is a broad assertion. But where will you find the place except in Worcester County, that one man and one horse can produce from 600 to 1000 bushels of corn in one year? Where can you find a soil that will produce 50 bushels of shell corn per acre the first year it is cultivated, without any manure at all?

These are fact in districts of this county. Opposite this village, along the Pokomoke and farther up, is to be found this most delightful soil. Not being familiar with the southern part of this county I cannot speak so definitely, but am informed that there too, diversified as the soil is, it possesses much of the finest quality.

Our soil, though eminently adapted to the growth of corn, is in many places admirably suited to wheat also. I believe, with a little care and improvement, we could in a short time successfully compete with New Castle Co. and with the valley of the Wye, in the production of this article. Rye being a great exhauster of the soil, I am glad that it is so little cultivated amongst us. The cultivation of oats and flax, is generally rewarded by most luxuriant crops.

Thus you see, that for the propagation of most of the culmiferous plants, we are blessed with a soil inferior to none.

We have as yet done little in the culture of leguminous crops; such as beans, peas, and the pulse. This subject demands attention amongst us.

I am sorry to say (but it is the truth) that we have yet to begin the cultivation of the different grasses, so necessary to stock, so beneficial to the soil. We cannot recall the past, but we may determine to act differently in the future. I do honestly believe, that independent of the improvement of the soil by alternating crops—a judicious cultivation of clover, timothy, orchard and other grasses, would be worth as much to us in the six* field system, as our entire corn and wheat crops. Whatever is properly saved, I consider so much made. Thus, instead of feeding and consuming at least half of our yearly crop (and some go much farther) if we could by the use of grass and roots, save 3-5ths of such products fed away, which might be done, the increased amount of manure would balance the other fraction, and thus give us an increase of 100 per cent. in our annual profits. I am entirely confident that our soils need but be tried in grass, and our most sanguine expectations will be realized.

Our stock of all kinds are susceptible of great improvement and their comforts and mode of treatment should not be overlooked.

If we have plenty of stock and grass to keep them, we may increase our animal manures to any desired amount.

I am convinced that our woods, if divested of the undergrowth and sowed down in grass seeds, would afford the most delightful and ample grazing for the stock in summer, thereby leaving the arable land to be cut for hay or turned in as the case might be.

Gentlemen, it is all folly to suppose that we can improve our stock without first increasing our forage and grass lands, and by attending more closely to the comforts of our beasts.

We are deficient in the best agricultural implements, and we cannot expect to have the land well tilled unless we use suitable utensils. One remark here. I should be glad, and I trust I but speak the common desire, that some gentleman in Berlin would establish a factory here, from which we may obtain the best tools for farming. It would be profitable to blend with such an establishment a seed store.

As to the subject of manures, we will remark, that philosophers have speculated for ages as to what constitutes the food of plants, while we are entirely certain that it is manures, vegetable and animal matter, which constitute the true food of farm crops. "Mineral, fossil and earthy substances, may meliorate the soil and increase its capacities for the healthy development and maturity of plants; but vegetable and animal substances, after all, constitute mainly, the elementary food of plants." It appears to me if our farmers would apply their manures differently from what their custom is, they would receive far more benefit.

Rotted or fermented manures, are not estimated by our best farmers to more than two-thirds the value of unfermented or long manures.

Judge Buel says, manures fertilize in two ways—by the gaseous matters which are evolved in fermentation,

* The speaker here exhibited a diagram illustrating his preference for the six field system over all others.

and which rise, and by liquid matters which sink. Unfermented manures should be buried by the plow, while rolled or fermented manure should be kept as near the surface as possible.

Before I take up another portion of this subject permit me to remark, that in all my acquaintances and travels, I have never yet found a district of country peopled and cultivated by a class of farmers more industrious, more sober, quiet and amiable, than I find here. And as relates to the cultivation of corn, I do not know of their equals. Their teams too are not surpassed by any in this State. The inference is—if the farmers here can excel in one or two things, they may excel in their entire system of husbandry.

I shall now speak a few words on the subject of Horticulture. In importance it is only second to agriculture; and agriculture is horticulture on a larger scale. The Ladies, generally first in all good works, should take this subject under their particular care, and lead the van in rural embellishments and improvements. That they are not deficient in taste, I am taught to believe, from the appearance of some beautiful gardens and flower pots that skirt the entrance to this delightful village. The establishment of an horticultural society here, in unison with the agricultural society, will be productive of the best of consequences. Why cannot Berlin afford her public garden, in which should be kept the best assortment of all kinds of fruits, shrubbery, and flowers, both indigenous and exotic; a full supply of green-house plants of all descriptions, which could readily be sold here and elsewhere, and the whole together constitute a most lucrative investment. All of this is practicable, nous verons.

In conclusion, I have extended these remarks far beyond my original intention; I have attempted to trace, though in an imperfect manner, the history of Agriculture from the valley of the Nile to this very spot, and my design in doing so, was to show to our farmers that we are engaged in a pursuit more ancient than the Rose and the Garter, more honorable than the most distinguished knighthood. If in all this I have failed to inspire you with a just sense of your importance as farmers, I can but appeal to your love of country and your desire for post-humus existence. There is not a farmer here, who does not desire that his children should occupy his estate when he is dead and gone; indeed they fondly suppose that their children's children will rise up on the paternal sod to perpetuate their names and their memories to succeeding generations. And this feeling is common, so repugnant are we to the mere idea of annihilation.

Are your hopes and wishes likely to be gratified, unless you in your lifetime keep pace with the improvements of the day? or rather, will not your children sell your estate and go to the West or some other place, sooner than attempt to repair the injury those estates sustained from their fathers?

There is something holy and reverential in the recollections of the old farm house and the joyous scenes there acted in the heyday of youth; still more sacred to memory, the little spot that entombs the last remains of our devoted parents. And yet how often do we forget, not only to adorn that little spot, but are induced by a contrast of circumstances to sell the very dust of our fathers! If farmers expect their children to succeed them on their estates, they should secure that hope by rendering those estates as fascinating and happy as possible.

Ladies and Gentlemen, if coming events cast their shadows before them, we think we discover the very elements at work that must in a short time gather darkness around this nation, and lash us to an observance of the primitive simplicity and virtue, under the influence of which, this nation has grown to what it now is. When we forsake the practice of these, our government will depart from us. It is hoped that the ladies of our country will look at the truly deranged state of our affairs, domestic and foreign, and aid us in attempts to arrest evils that must prove ruinous to present prosperity if not fatal to our fair tree of liberty. And they can assist us in this way—Agriculture and horticulture, both exercise a great moral influence upon the mind, and by particular attention to these we shall have little time to spend in those ways that induce to extravagance, indebtedness, and a loss of credit.

Individuals compose neighborhoods; neighborhoods counties; counties states; states the nation. Thus you see the direct and certain influence that every one of us must have either to injure or promote the welfare of our country.

Having been chosen more by your partiality than my fitness, as your speaker to day, I regret that I have come so far short of doing the subject that justice that is demanded at my hands. My head, heart and hands too, are in the matter, as I trust is the case with every one of us, for success will depend in a great measure upon the degree of intelligence that directs our labors. That we shall have opposition is but reasonable to expect; self-conceit and prejudice, the greatest foes to improvement, are the legitimate offspring of ignorance. And in proportion to the degree of ignorance in a community, will be the hostility to improvement, and the derision, and even persecution, at which all attempts at innovation and reform will be met;—so says the Rev. C. Young.

But let us remember that opposition is, to some extent, necessary to the success of any good enterprise.

Being thrown together more intimately than heretofore, sociability and mutual attachment, must follow as one of the happy consequences of this association. Farmers will esteem each other as friends and assistants, and instead of looking with an eye of envy on him who shall excel in the products of the soil or the stock yard, our regard will be augmented, because we shall be taught to go and do likewise. By studiously cultivating the nobler feelings, we shall be instrumental in advancing the cause of humanity, and in aiding to prop up and sustain our glorious civil and religious institutions; thereby discharging to a great extent the main and whole duty of man. In settling the order of business, and in discussing the various subjects that will come up before us, mutual concession and compromise should exercise their proper influence. Let there be no personal distinction amongst us where merit does not decree it; but throwing the door wide open, let all, and every one of us, enter this honorable contest, as though upon him or her depended entirely the honor and success of our society.

Above all, let not party predilection, with its hyena malignity enter at any time our deliberations.

With these guards and checks, we shall prosper and grow, and the best of consequences will speedily flow from this day's exercises.

The society has my best wishes and it shall command my warmest support. Ladies and Gentlemen, allow me to acknowledge the respect and attention with which you have this day honored me.

—We publish to day, the proceedings of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Berlin, Worcester Co. Md., together with the sensible address of C. W. Jacobs, Esquire, and while we commend their perusal to all, we will seize the occasion to remark, that the example of the farmers of the neighborhood of Berlin, is worthy of being followed by those of every neighborhood, not only in this state, but in the country generally. Associations having for their aim and object the advancement of the cause of husbandry, are of the first importance to the well being of every community in which they may be located, and should be encouraged by every one who feels an interest in the prosperity of his fellow man. So far as we can conduce to the promotion of the views of the present, and all similar societies, we can only say, that we will be found to be influenced by that ardour which chills not in the furtherance of objects of cherished esteem.

The Southern Planter.—We perceive by the July number of this excellent Journal, that Mr. Botts has associated with him Mr. L. M. Burfoot, of Chesterfield County, Va.; so that the paper will be henceforth conducted by these gentlemen jointly. In announcing the co-partnership, Mr. Botts remarks that "Mr Burfoot is a gentleman of fine abilities, devoted to agriculture, to which he has been trained from his youth and is thoroughly versed in its principles." With the aid of such a gentleman, the Planter must, if possible, increase in its interesting and useful character, and become an indispensable light in the paths of agriculture. We have used the words, "if possible" as the strongest testimony we can offer, of our appreciation of the ability with which the work has been hitherto conducted.

At the request of the editors, we state that new sub-

scribers to the above Journal, can either commence with the January or July number.

THE LATE STORM.—It is really painful to read the accounts of the destruction to the crops produced by the late rain and freshet in Virginia and North Carolina. From Richmond to Lynchburg, throughout the whole course of the rich River bottom lands, on either side of the James River, a distance of 118 miles, the ravages have been awful in the extreme, many farmers having lost their entire crops of wheat. In the low country of North Carolina, the injury has been nearly as great. Losses so great and unexpected, coming at any time would be a grievous affliction, but coming at a period of universal distress, it is peculiarly so at this particular juncture, when many of those who have been subjected to the visitation, were fondly indulging in the hope of being able from the proceeds of their wheat crops, to relieve themselves from embarrassment and debt. It is not our wont to murmur at the dispensations of Providence, as we look upon them as the emanations of that wisdom, which surpasseth the understandings of men; but while we consider it a christian duty to submit in cheerfulness to the chastening hand which smotes us, we conceive it to be equally our duty, to extend to the sufferers, that sincere sympathy of the heart, which a brother may feel for human calamity, without provoking divine displeasure. The life of an agriculturist is one of incessant toil, watching and care. He has countless enemies to contend against, in the course of his operations, in the shape of insects—the difficulty of overcoming the infertility of his soil, the expense of manuring and cultivation to incur, the hazards of precarious climate and seasons to encounter—and yet, after all these, may have been successfully combatted, and he may have begun to rejoice in the inmost springs of his heart that, through the superintending care of his Creator, he is about to be permitted to enjoy the fruition of all his hopes, as in the present instance, the cup of worldly bliss may be dashed from his lips by a few hours rain, and he made to realize in the sadness of blighted prospects, if not ruined fortune, how uncertain is all that belongs to earth.

Since the above was written we find that the storm has been far more extensive in its range and ruinous in its consequences than we at first supposed. In Virginia, besides the injury to the crops, mills, mill dams and mill houses have been swept away, involving an immense amount of loss in property and several lives. The James River canal, is also injured to the amount of between 15 and 20,000 dollars, and the freshet was so great as to cause the James River and its tributaries to rise higher than they have been since 1795. In Pennsylvania, much damage has also been done. From the Marlborough Gazette, published at Upper Marlboro, Prince George's Co. Md., we learn that the freshet there was the severest and most destructive ever known. The loss on the western branch of the Patuxent, running past that village, is immense. The low fertile lands whereon the major part of the crops are grown, were entirely inundated; the meadows rendered useless for the season, the loss in hay incalculable, and a vast amount of fencing carried away. A Bridge of 75 ft. in length below the village, of great strength, was swept away; the loss on the Hanson and Piscataway, and one or two other branches are said to be considerable. The loss in the great staple of the county is thus described:

"The Tobacco crop, which is at best a short one, is also materially injured. A gentleman living near the village told us yesterday that he lost 75,000 promising tobacco plants in one field; they were swept entirely off. Another, neighbor of his, is supposed to have lost 200,000—and many others have lost considerable quantities;—Owing to the lateness of the season, and the scarcity of plants, they cannot, in the majority of cases, be re-planted.

A friend of ours whose judgment is seldom at fault,

thinks that \$100,000 would not more than cover the loss in this county."

We are apprehensive that the whole range of the lower counties of our state have shared a similar fate.

FOOD OF PLANTS.—What is the food of plants? This question is often asked, but not always satisfactorily answered; for with all the lights which chemistry has thrown around the paths of agriculture—and we acknowledge they have been numerous—still the terms used by Chemists, and other scientific authors, are calculated to bewilder rather than illumine the mind of a common reader. One author will tell us that the food of plants is *Humus*—and we as instinctively ask, what is *humus*? If we consult another author, he explains it to be *humic acid*, or *humine*,—again we are told that it is *carbon*, then *ulmin*, or *geine*, *geates*, *geaic acid*, *hydrogen* and *nitrogen gas*, *azole*, and *ammonia*. These hard sounding and jargon-like names are familiar enough to the ears of the man of science—to him their enunciation conveys a definite idea—he is able to embody their meaning in his mind at once; but it is not so with nine-tenths of us farmers, who get "our bread in the sweat of our face." To tell us, that Potatoes, Corn, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Barley, Clover, Beans, Cabbages, Turnips, Beets, Parsnips, Carrots, &c. feed upon either of these substances, is to confound rather than to enlighten. Why then, do not those who unfold to us the mysteries of chemistry, as applied to agriculture, address us in a language which the unlearned, as well as the learned can understand? If farmers and planters were *all*, or even a majority of them, profoundly versed in scientific lore—if they were all chemists—it might be well enough to talk to them in the learned phrases of science, because then they could comprehend what was addressed to them. But it is expecting too much to tax their brain with the digestion of words, so technical in themselves, as only to be understood by the *initiated*. Instead of telling us that the soil is enriched by being periodically supplied by hydrogen and nitrogen gas, by carbonic acid, or *humus*, why not say, that by putting cow dung, horse dung, or other vegetable or animal manures upon the land and ploughing it in, or by turning in a ley of clover, or a green crop, that in the process of rotting in the earth, a substance would be made, which the plants could feed upon. To talk thus to the majority of men, who get a living by the plough, is to speak in intelligible language—in a language they can understand. To tell them too, that *lime*, *ashes*, or *marl*, sweetens the earth, renders a clay soil open, or a sandy one stiffer; that either of these substances will impart to the earth more power to attract moisture from the atmosphere, and make any barn-yard or other manure go farther, is to talk common sense, and to guarantee one's being understood; but to talk of alkaline salts, their affinities, combinations, and anti-septic properties, is almost as much out of place, as would be a fourth of July oration delivered in Greek to a promiscuous crowd. The farmer wants to know what substances will make manure—how, and in what quantities, they should be applied—if there be any thing that can be procured at moderate cost, which will improve the texture of his soil, or make his manures last longer, or enable him to grow crops of better quality. After all, these are the great objects he is aiming at, and the more like common sense the language in which these things may be imparted to him the better.

We in our homely phrase would say, that any substance, either vegetable or animal, that will decay in the earth, will make food for plants; that it ought to be the unceasing business of every one to collect as much of such things as possible, and that there is scarcely any thing on the farm of the kind, which would not prove valuable, if gathered and put on the dung pile, or into a compost heap. And we will close this article by repeat-

ing what we have often told our readers—in all your gettings, get lime, ashes, or marl, for no improvement of your soil will be lasting, without one or the other.

Died on the 15th inst. at his farm, Long Island, State of Delaware, JOHN BARNEY, Esq. aged 64 years, 10 months and 29 days.

It is not our custom to record the deaths of individuals in our pages, but we feel that it is due to the cause of agriculture, that we should not permit our late friend Barney, to descend to the tomb without an expression of the profound sentiments of regret with which his demise has filled us. As an enterprising agriculturist, as a grazier and stock breeder, he had but few equals, no superiors. Endowed by nature with a mind quick and comprehensive, possessed of ample means and enthusiastically devoted to the pursuits of husbandry, he had been for years distinguished by his untiring and enlightened exertions, to improve the soil, and elevate the calling which, of all others, possessed the affections of his heart. We recollect a few years since, when a distinguished son of Pennsylvania retired from the business of a stock breeder, that Mr. Barney was indicated as the person best qualified to fill the place, which had been occupied by that individual. A higher compliment could not have been well paid to any one, and richly did Mr. B. deserve it. To him, and other public spirited individuals, Delaware is indebted for the present improved and improving condition of her agriculture, and it is but echoing the sentiment of his co-laborers when we say, that, in the death of Mr. Barney, the farming interest has sustained a loss, which will be long deplored.

It would be vain to ask his widow and children, not to repine at the severe affliction which has taken an affectionate husband, a doating father, from their midst, and rendered desolate the hearth which was so recently the abode of happiness and of joy; but in all sincerity we tender them our unfeigned condolence, and would in a spirit of friendship invoke them, to seek solace in the reflection, that the All-wise never sends sorrow to the human heart but to effectuate some beneficent object, and that it is our duty to submit in resignation to his will.

THE RUST.

We subjoin an article upon this subject from the pen of W. M. Peyton, Va., which we copy from the *Southern Planter*. This paper is written well, and we confess we incline to the same opinion of the writer with regard to the cause of the rust, though we are not so sure that he is right in the conclusion to which his premises and reasoning lead him. After ascribing the disease to "excessive vegetation" he says,

"If then I am right, is it not an evil without remedy—dependent upon the seasons, and of course beyond human control."

Now it appears to us, that some substances may be yet introduced, which will not favor this "excessive vegetation," by producing a more gradual decomposition of the manure applied, and consequently a more stinted supply of the nourishment of the plants. If this retardation of food can be effected, we can see no reason to doubt that the grain may be preserved from rust. It is possible, that by a change in the rotation—by making wheat, instead of corn, follow clover—and increasing the depth of ploughing, the desired healthful check may be given to the decomposition of the vegetable matter turned in. In addition to this too, it may be found salutary to sow Plaster over the clover before ploughing it down, as an auxiliary agent in preventing the too rapid decay of the vegetable matter. Leibig, who we must confess, we believe to be the first writer who ever explained, upon just principles, the mode of the operation of Plaster, says:

"The action of Gypsum (Plaster) really consists in its giving a fixed condition to the nitrogen, or ammonia,

(food of plants) which is brought into the soil, and which is indispensable for the nutrition of plants."

In further illustration of his views, he says:

"The decomposition of gypsum by carbonate of ammonia does not take place instantaneously; on the contrary, it proceeds very gradually, and this explains why the action of gypsum lasts for several years."

If then, Mr. Peyton be correct, in referring the cause of Rust to "excessive vegetation," or in other words, to an over, or superabundant supply of nourishment, we would respectfully ask, whether a corrective might not be found in the plan we suggest. At all events, the character of the food which the plants would receive from decomposing clover, would be much milder than that it extracts from the manure usually applied to corn, which is, generally, the grossest and strongest on the farm; and perhaps, notwithstanding the supply afforded to the previous year's corn crop, still too strong for the nature of a plant so delicate as wheat is known to be.

But, if in addition to the more bland character of the manure arising from the decomposed clover, we are able to regulate the supply, by means of the retarding principle ascribed to the action of Plaster, may it not be, that, in the combination of the two, we may find the very thing to prevent the occurrence of the disease whose effects are so disastrous to the wheat grower? We merely throw out this idea for the consideration of others better able to form an opinion than ourself; and from the pleasure we have received from reading the communication of Mr. Peyton, should be pleased to see his views upon the subject.

Again—the editor of the *Southern Planter*, in a brief article upon the virtues of Salt as a manure, says:

"The best opinion seems to be that it operates chiefly by producing or preventing the decay of animal and vegetable matter in the soil, consequently the quantity applied should be proportioned to the quantity of these constituents: for it is a well known fact that a small quantity of salt promotes decay, whilst a larger quantity is universally used to prevent it."

The virtues here ascribed to Salt, we know from experience in its use upon corn, at the rate of six bushels to the acre, to be correct. For we had evidence in the growth and ripening of that plant, in the same field, all of which had been manured and treated precisely alike, with the exception that one acre had been salted, the other not, that the decomposition of the manure was carried on much slower on the part salted than on that which was not. Long after the blades on the latter part were fired, the former remained a dark green, presenting a most healthful condition, though evidently slower in its growth of stalk, and later by a few days in the maturation of its grain.

We have alluded to the effect of salt here, because we are of opinion that it may be made a useful agent in the prevention of rust, if sown on the field of growing wheat, in early spring; the which operation we would invariably follow with the harrow and roller.

These ideas are thrown out, as we have before premised, merely as suggestions, and we do so, thus early, in order that there may be time left to act upon them.

THE RUST.

Big Lick, Roanoke, June 22, 1842.

Messrs. Editors.—The rust has appeared upon our wheat in this quarter. Up to the period of its appearance, within the last ten days, we were elated with the prospect of an abundant harvest, but the rapid diffusion of this disease over high lands and low grounds, upon rich lands and poor lands, upon thick wheat and thin, and upon that growing upon cloverleys as well as that upon corn lands, has destroyed all hopes of a full harvest, and excited serious apprehensions of a disastrous failure.

Is this a disease which care and good management may guard against, or is it the result of causes beyond human control? If rust is, as many learned and scientific men have contended, a species of parasitic fungus, which lives

through all seasons on the barbery shrub, willow, colts-foot, corn, marigold brambles, &c. &c. and which, in warm, humid weather, is excited into active life and flourishes with such astonishing luxuriance that it affects thousands of acres in a few days, it may be guarded against by the careful extirpation of the trees and weeds, which nourish and shelter it.

If it is, as others suppose, a disease peculiarly incident to light lands, and produced by the roots penetrating to a poor subsoil, affording meagre nourishment to the plants, and thus receiving a check, which when followed suddenly by warm, humid weather creates the disease, the evil may be mitigated, if not entirely corrected, by treading or otherwise giving compactness to the soil, when the crop is sown. Experiments upon an extensive scale in Scotland and England have favored this theory, and many of the farmers of those countries have adopted a system of trampling with cattle, under a conviction that it is an effectual preventive of this mildew.

If, as others suggest, the disease proceeds from minute fungi attached to the grain sown, and which being absorbed by its roots whilst germinating, is propelled like the *uredo fatida* by the circulating sap, throughout the plant, and affects the maturation of the grain, according as circumstances are favorable or otherwise to the growth and extension of the fungi, we may avoid the disease probably by steeping the seed in lime-water, as is recommended for smut (*uredo sigetum*.)

But if, on the contrary, it results from plethora, induced by excessive vegetation, then I am fearful it is an evil beyond remedy.

That the last is the true character of the disease I am convinced, though I express the opinion, with some diffidence, as I know it is opposed to the views of many agricultural writers of distinguished reputation.

Rust never appears until the wheat has attained its full growth, and when there is nothing left for the leaves and stem to perform, but the elaboration of the juices for perfecting the seed. When plants have reached this point every physiologist knows that they require no further extraneous aid in the formation of their seed. The ovary has performed its office, fructification has taken place, and the gradual concentration of the juices of the leaves, stem and roots in the seed, producing the death of the former, is all that is required. Before attaining this state, excessive vegetation only produces excessive growth; but when the plant is fully developed and nothing more required for the maturation of the seed but a slow, gradual and regular supply of duly elaborated sap, if there should then happen a warm, damp spell of weather, a succession of sun and showers, an inordinate flow of sap is at once produced, which destroys the consistency which is then so necessary to the grain, and you distend the vessels to such a degree, that they burst of their repletion and exude upon the surface. Should this occur when the grain is in the milk state it is destructive of the grain, which perishes for the want of proper nourishment. When the wheat is thus struck early, and the grain destroyed, it is usually attributed to the black in contradistinction to red rust, by inaccurate observers, who are not aware, that all rust is the same, resulting from the same causes, and that what is called black rust was at first white, then red brown, and finally black, from the action of causes familiar to every chymist. When the grain has reached the dough state, before the disease appears, the crop is oftentimes very slightly affected, and the rust, when the wheat is cut from not having been so long exposed to solar and atmospheric influences, is red. Hence the popular remark, that "red rust doesn't injure wheat like black rust."

I have heretofore supposed that the exudation proceeded from the bursting of the minute surface vessels, whose rupture not being visible to the naked eye, had discredited the theory, which taught the existence of what couldn't be seen. But in conversation a few days since with a sensible and observing farmer of a neighboring county, he told me that the ruptures were distinctly visible, when the rust was removed with care. On the same day he illustrated the correctness of his statement by producing several stalks of rusted wheat, upon which longitudinal ruptures were very distinct under every blotch of rust examined. This fact corroborates the theory here maintained, so conclusively, as scarce to leave a loop to hang a doubt on. It is possible, however, that there may be some mode of resolving what seems to me to settle this long mooted controversy. In confirmation I will add that wheat rarely, if ever, rusts when growing under a tree. The draught up-

on the soil, which is made by the tree, prevents that excess of nutriment, which would otherwise be given to the plants. Can this be satisfactorily accounted for upon any other hypothesis?

If, then, I am right, is it not an evil without remedy—dependent upon the seasons, and of course, beyond human control? Some have suggested as a mode of avoiding the damp sultry weather of June and July, which all admit have an important agency in developing the disease, to sow early, or substitute the May wheat, which matures much sooner than the kinds in general use. But I think it is better “we should patiently bear the ills we have than fly to others we know not of.” If we sow early we are almost certain of suffering by the ravages of the Hessian fly, and if we substitute the May wheat, we at once sacrifice a prolific wheat for one which yields indifferently, and besides we incur the hazard of having our crop killed by frost.

Such, Mr. Editor, are the views which I entertain upon this subject, more condensed, perhaps than is consistent with perspicuity, but “deformed, half formed and unfinished,” as it may be, I confide it to your discretion to be ushered into the world or not as to you may seem fit. It is the first time the current of my ink-pot has been directed to your little reservoir, and I should prefer your diverting it, unless you find it clear and healthful.

With the best wishes for your success,

W. M. PEYTON.

We hope that the fountain of our correspondent's ink-pot will prove a constant and steady feeder to the reservoir of the Planter. We know of no stream whose course we should be more proud to divert into our channel.—Ed.

GERMAN, OR FLY-PROOF WHEAT.

Cambridge, Md. July, 1842.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

You have asked a report of the result of my experiment with the sack of German wheat which I purchased of you last fall. Concisely, I give it below:

The sack contained 2½ bushels; I seeded it on the 17th Sept. upon two, precisely measured, acres; on this space, were two varieties of soil, very opposite in character: one portion was a low, black, clayey loam; the remainder, a more elevated dry clay, equally rich: the growth was very luxuriant, and no difference observable in the two portions; its height was nearly six feet, with a large straw; it was a dense mass of vigorous vegetation—tho' partially attacked by the “fly,” it sustained no apparent injury from it whatever; nor was it in the least affected by the scab, rust, or any other disease. It might have been harvested by the 17th June, but rainy weather deferred it to the 21st: the product was within a small fraction of fifty bushels, and its weight upon once through the fan was 62½ lbs. The grain is much more full and plump than the seed grain was: though it was quite as dark; and this (the color) I think, is the only exceptionable point of its character. I have tried a bushel of it for flour, but the miller reports it to have been too damp for a fair experiment.

It is, perhaps, worthy of remark, that, immediately alongside of this wheat, and on soil equal, or similar, grew several acres of the N. Y. white flint wheat, which was injured by the fly, tho' slightly, and finally ruined by scab and rust.

These facts were so conspicuous, that the lot containing the two varieties, being situated on the county road, they attracted general attention, and its unusually vigorous and early spring growth was a matter of astonishment to all who saw it: and in this, and its early ripening, before the return of the blighting season, which is known to observe a very regular periodicity, consists no doubt the security of this grain against the usual disasters of other varieties. Respectfully,

JOSEPH E. MUSE.

Daily Ration for a French Cavalry Horse.

Oats	10 pounds
Hay	10 do.
Straw	10 do.

The hay is divided into three portions and served out at proper intervals—They eat a good deal of straw, and the rest serves for litter—The regularity with which they are fed and groomed, amply compensates for what a farmer or gardener or wagoner would consider short allowance for his teams.

S. S. I.

On shoeing a young Horse—To a young horse the first

time of shoeing must be a very alarming operation; and being frightened he resists—when the smith, to save himself a little time and trouble, claps on the excruciating twitch and otherwise treats him with severity, which is never afterwards forgotten. The next time he comes to the smith's shop, he prepares, in trembling apprehension, for increased resistance, and thus an operation, which is to be so often repeated, is wantonly made a source of suffering and abuse to him through life. Every farmer should stand by and see his horse kindly and gently treated the first time he is shod.

S. S. I.

For the American Farmer.

Mr. Editor:—In your useful paper of the 13th inst., Mr. John Smith, your intelligent correspondent of Dardenne, Mo., has very obligingly corrected an error in my hypothesis concerning the formation of the earth, more particularly as it regards the great prairies of the West; yet in the main he has rather strengthened than controverted my theory. I said that in a large extent of country situated between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains “the crust of the earth had not been broken up.” The rock formations still lie in horizontal strata, in the same state in which they were deposited, when covered with the water from which the deposition took place. My error was rather one of inference than of fact.

In the Western part of the State of N. York, and in Upper Canada, the writer has seen considerably extensive plains on which the horizontal strata of limestone was very thickly covered with earth, and on some parts of which the limestone was entirely bare. These plains, or prairies were without trees, and the edges were as well defined as those of a cultivated field in the midst of a forest. Where the growth of timber commenced the rock formation ceased or was covered to a great depth—probably the latter. These having been the only prairies that the writer had ever examined personally, he drew the inference that all prairies were of this structure; and so it appears by Mr. Smith's statement they are, differing only in the depth of soil incumbent on the rock formation. Those seen by the writer were covered by a soil only three or four feet in thickness; those of the West averaged 30 or 40 feet.

There is something peculiar in the structure of prairie lands which I am inclined to think has not been discovered either by Mr. Smith or myself. Some have a thin covering of soil and no trees; others a thick covering and no trees. Neither a thick nor a thin covering then can be the true reason why they do not produce trees. It cannot be a superabundance of moisture, nor a lack of moisture; for both conditions exist in different locations. It must then be in the component parts of the soil, which contains too much lime, too much salt, too much or too little of *Je-ne-sais-quoi*.

I am much indebted to Mr. Smith for some facts which go greatly to strengthen my theory. He admits my position that the general crust or rock formation of the great valley has never been broken up; but says it is covered by superincumbent strata of earth varying in thickness from 15 to 100 feet. This is all for which I contend. As to the trifling exception of the Iron mountain, three or four hundred feet in height and six miles in circumference, it is like a grain of sand on the back of an elephant—it is a mere mole hill, compared to a mountain proper, from 3,000 to 20,000 feet in height, and extending through a whole continent. With Mr. Smith and those geologists who have examined this mountain, I agree that it has been forced up by “volcanic agency.” The depth from which it has been forced by this agency is merely proportionate to its height.

As to the roots and trunks of trees which have been found from 50 to 70 feet below the surface, they are common to all alluvial soils, in different parts of the globe; they have been covered there by the debris of mountains, in the great cataclysm, when the Rocky Mountains, on one side, and the Alleghany on the other were thrown up by the irresistible agency of intestine fires. At that time the great valley of the Mississippi was submerged in water—in the deep bosom of the ocean buried.” The slight undulations which distinguish it from a plain have been occasioned by the action of water while submerged, and while the waters were retiring from its surface to the immense and profound caverns beneath the mountains.

The luxuriance of the soil to an indefinite depth, as stated by Mr. Smith, is an evidence that it contains a due proportion of lime and vegetable matter, and the pebbles worn by the action and attrition of water, brought

thither from distant mountains, all go to confirm the correctness of my theory of the earth.

This is a fruitful subject, and one affording ample scope for the research and ingenuity of the philosopher. It would afford me pleasure if Mr. Smith or some other candid and intelligent enquirer after truth would take up my theory and subject it to critical analysis in all its parts. It will doubtless be found to contain errors; but in the main is believed to be an approximation to truth.

W. L. HORTON.

Woodlawn, Hartford Co. Md., July 15, 1842.

From the Southern Planter.

PAGE'S SAW-MILL.

At the earnest request of several subscribers we went to examine one of Page's circular saws, that we might the better express our individual opinion of its merits. It has long been a great desideratum to apply the circular saw to cutting large logs. The difference between the friction of the circular and the up and down saw was so apparent as to induce many attempts to substitute the one for the other. Although several of them obtained a short lived reputation, difficulties presented themselves which caused them all to be eventually abandoned, and the general conclusion was, that the object could not be effected. One great difficulty was the supposition, that obtained at that day, that velocity was necessary to the action of a circular saw; this opinion was probably derived from the well-known fact that a circular serrated plate of softer metal, revolving rapidly, will cut a harder one in a state of rest; but this circumstance is now referred to a principle entirely distinct from any connected with the application of a circular saw to timber. This supposed necessary velocity caused the saw to heat and expand in the centre, or buckle, as it is technically termed. It was left for the genius of Mr. Page to overcome this difficulty. He effects his object by two means. He runs his saw 300, instead of 1,200, revolutions a minute, and he also relieves it by giving the shaft, upon which it is placed, a horizontal play of an eighth of an inch in the journals. In this simple manner, he avoids all heat, and effects the great object of rendering the circular saw subservient to the lumber business. The carriage and apparatus for setting out are very ingenious, and do great credit to Mr. Page's mechanical skill; but we presume the claim to a patent is founded upon the horizontal play of the shaft, upon which alone we imagine it can be sustained.

The saw we examined was driven by steam power, and was capable, we are informed, of cutting ten thousand feet of inch plank a day. We saw no reason to doubt the statement. The quality of the work was equal, if not superior, to any we ever saw.

Over and above the power derived from inferior friction, this saw affords the greatest advantage in the facility with which it may be moved from place to place. As it was much easier to carry Mahomet to the mountain, than to bring the mountain to Mahomet, so is it much easier to carry this saw to the timber than to bring the timber to the saw. Of all the expenses and trouble in the heavy business of lumber getting, none is so great as the labor of hauling heavy logs to the mill. Nothing, therefore, is more to be desired by the lumberer than a mill that can readily be transported from one lot of logs to another. Mr. Page's can be moved with a team and six hands a mile or two in five or six hours. The heavy timbers and firm bedding required, render such a movement with the old mill impossible. Indeed, it would be hard to foresee or enumerate all the advantages that may flow from this successful attempt to introduce the circular saw in the lumber-business.

We have been frequently asked by our agricultural subscribers, if we would advise them to purchase one of these saws, to be driven by horse power, for their own and neighborhood use.

In the first place, we do not hesitate to say, that it requires a good deal of mechanical skill to keep a circular saw in order, and that no man ought to have one of these saws, who would not have work for it sufficient to justify the employment of a mechanic at good wages. It is true, indeed, that any saw will cut much better when well attended, but we think the farmer will get along better with the old negro sawyer and the up and down saw, cutting five or six hundred feet a day, than with the circular saw in the hands of the same individual.

With respect to horse power, we believe that six horses will be required to cut two thousand feet a day with Page's mill, and we know that, for such an extent, horses

are the dearest and most indifferent kind of power, in the general. To be sure, it possesses the great advantage we spoke of a little while ago in a superior degree, the facility of being moved; and it may be, that a farmer has horses frequently idle, that might be profitably applied to sawing; but, upon the whole, we imagine, that this mill is chiefly adapted to, and will prove most profitable, when in the hands of a good mechanic, driven by a small moveable steam engine, and is applied to lumber getting as a business.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS PASTURES.—Mr. A. B. Allison, in a late number of the American Agriculturist gives the subjoined account of the Kentucky Blue Grass and the parks in which they grow.

The great boast of Kentucky is her blue grass pastures, and of these, she certainly has great cause to be proud. It is grass that admirably suits the climate, and this fertile, calcareous soil, clothing it with the richest and most nutritious feed, and when left from the month of August to grow through the autumn, it attains sufficient height before cold weather sets in to protect itself, and thus grows on all winter, affording the stock turned upon it, except when covered, as it will be occasionally for a few days, with snow, all the food they may want to keep them in good heart till spring.

PARKS.—As the country was cleared up, the settlers had the good taste to leave what they here call woodland pastures, that are made merely by underbushings among the original forest trees, and sowing the ground to grass. These lend a sort of grandeur and relief to the landscape, giving it great beauty and variety, and equal in appearance, to the noblest parks of England. They protect the cattle from the cold blasts of winter, afford them a grateful shade in the summer, and preserve the grass green and growing during the hot season, causing the pastures to produce more than grows in the open fields that are left entirely open. Groves also of the Locust are allowed to grow up for the same purpose, and to furnish timber for building and fencing stuff.

CULTIVATION OF WHEAT.—A farmer of Stirling, in a communication in the Mark Lane Express, says he has in a great measure succeeded in obviating the evil of having wheat freeze out, or as we term it, winter killed, by plowing in his seed. He first prepares his fields by summer fallowing, liming, &c. and then puts in his wheat in the following manner: "I sow my wheat by a plow drawn by two horses, five or six inches deep, and cover it with the next furrow at ten or eleven inches breadth. I never harrow it after sowing, and there is no treading upon the land." The wheat thus covered grows in drills, being in the deepest part of the furrow, and the writer finds that it comes up better than when sown broadcast, while the roots are longer and stronger, and consequently the plant escapes freezing out in the spring.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Cotton.—We note a sale of 60 bales Mississippi, at 104c. 6 months.

Hogs.—There has been a pretty fair supply of Live Hogs in the market during the week, and about 100 head are now here unsold. The price has been uniform throughout the week at \$4.75 per 100 lbs.

Molasses.—The cargo of the schr. Namshong, comprising 156 hhds. Havana, was sold on Tuesday at 17a17c cents per gallon. At the same time 45 hhds. Porto Rico were sold at 25a cents. A sale of fair good New Orleans was made to day at 19 cents. At auction to-day 40 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses were sold at 22a23c cents.

Sugars.—At auction to-day the cargo of the brig Commerce, from Porto Rico, consisting of 215 hhds. was sold at \$5.67a7.15. The sale was very spirited, and the prices show considerable advance over the last public sale.

Tobacco.—The receipts, particularly of Maryland Tobacco have fallen off very considerably for two or three weeks past, and the stock of this description now in first hands is rather light, and mostly of common and inferior, which are not in demand, and sell only in occasional small lots. Middling and good Maryland is readily taken as soon as it appears in market. The sales of the week fully sustain our quotations, viz inferior and common Maryland at \$2.55a\$3.50; middling to good \$4a6; good \$6.50a8; and fine \$8a12. The stock of Ohio is tolerably large, but it consists principally of the ordinary and common qualities for which the demand is rather limited. Good descriptions are wanted and sell freely as soon as inspected. Prices continue about the same as last week, viz common to middling \$3.35a\$4.50; good \$5a6; fine red and wrapper \$6.50a10; fine yellow \$7.

50a10; and extra wrapper \$11a13. The inspections of the week comprise 293 hhds Maryland; 483 hhds. Ohio; 27 hhds; Virginia—total 823 hhds.

Cattle.—The supply of Beef Cattle at scales this morning, although not very heavy, was more than equal to the demand. The offerings consisted of 55 head left over from last week and 268 fresh cattle, in all 323 head. The sales embraced 205 head at prices ranging from \$3.25 to \$4.25 per 100 lbs. as in quality. About 60 were sent back to Virginia by the owners and 52 remain in the market unsold.

Flour.—There is not much doing in Howard street Flour, the demand and receipts both being light. Limited sales were made from stores to-day of parcels of good standard brands made from new wheat at \$6. We quote fresh ground from old wheat at the same price. There is no settled price for receipts by wagons.

No transactions in City Mills Flour. The asking price is \$6.

Small sales of Susquehanna Flour at \$6.

Grain.—New Md. Wheat comes in very sparingly. The small parcels which have reached the market have been sold from 75a115 cts. according to quality and condition. A lot of 500 bushels Virginia new, not in grinding condition, was sold at 97 cts. A cargo of 1500 bushels old red, from Illinois, of very prime quality, was sold at \$1.33. Sales of Md. Corn to-day at 55 cts. for yellow, and 55a56 cts. for white. Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at 56a57 cents. A sale of Pennsylvania Rye at 70 cts. Oats have declined a little. We quote Md. to-day at 32a33 cts. Sales of Pennsylvania Oats on Saturday at 40 cts. and to-day at 37 cts.

Provisions.—There is nothing doing in barrel meats, and we repeat last week's prices, which are the nominal asking rates now, viz. Mess Pork at \$7.50a\$8; No. 1 at \$6.50a\$7; Prime at \$6a\$6.50, Baltimore packed Mess Beef at \$9.50; No. 1 at \$6a\$6.50, and Prime at \$4.50a\$5.50, as in quality. Bacon goes off pretty freely at last week's rates, viz. Western assorted at 44a5 cents; Hams at 6a8 cents; Sides at 4a4a cents; and Shoulders at 4a4a cents. The stock of prime quality is not large. We hear of no transactions in Lard. Prime Western No. 1 in kegs is held at 7a cents. There is some inquiry for Butter and good lots of fresh yellow would command a fair price if in market.

At Philadelphia, July 22.—The market for flour is firm, with very light stocks on hand, and very small receipts. \$5.50 for old, and \$5.62a for fresh ground Pennsylvania, is the current rate. Sales of rye Flour \$4 per bbl. market bare. Old wheat of good quality, steady at 128a130. Sales new wheat, fair quality, at 123c. per bushel; rye 73c; oats dull at 32c. Corn drooping and dull sales.

At New York.—The Express of Saturday evening says:—"The news from Europe has not had the slightest influence on the market. The condition of the Cotton market in Liverpool furnish no encouragements for the holders of cotton here, and the price which has been for some time but feebly sustained, will not be strengthened by the advices. The grain crop in England is not sufficiently advanced to calculate upon. Holders of flour and grain are looking with a great deal of confidence for some demand for the British market, and the condition of the crops will be narrowly watched.

About twenty-five hundred barrels of Genesee and Ohio Flour have been taken for shipment to Liverpool at \$5.94a \$6; this is the first movement in a long time.

At Alexandria, on Saturday last. Flour was selling from wagons at \$5.75 for old, and \$6 for new—receipts light. Sales of White Corn by cargo at 60 cts., and of red Wheat, not prime, at 110c.

Liverpool, July 2.—To-day's demand for Cotton has been moderate, and the sales amount to 3500 bags, including 500 American for export. Prices are without alteration, but there is a great difficulty in effecting sales.

July 4.—The demand for Cotton to day has been far from being brisk, and yet there has been a numerous attendance of the trade, who are evidently under the necessity of purchasing for immediate consumption; about 4000 bags have been disposed of entirely to the trade, with the exception of 100 American and 200 of Surat taken for export. The market is well supplied, and prices have no tendency to advance.

Liverpool, July 4.—Having very few buyers at our Corn Exchange to-day, and no impulse from other markets to enliven the trade, the transactions in wheat being confined chiefly to serve the wants of our local millers, were very moderate in amount; prime qualities, however, which are much less plentiful than other descriptions, were held at prices little short of our last quotations, while the general runs of free foreign, which from the bulk of the supply, were decidedly 2d cheaper.

EASTMAN'S NEWLY INVENTED PLOUGH WITH CONCAVE LANDSIDE, AND DOUBLE SHARE.

The subscriber has just invented a PLOUGH, with the above named peculiarities, viz: with a concave Landside and double share. The advantages to be derived from these improvements are expected to be as follows:—1st, That it will be kept in repair at considerable less expense than other Ploughs in use;—2d, That it will run more level either in deep or shallow ploughing;—3d, That it believes that it will run much lighter to man and horses than any

other Plough in use. With these advantages they are offered to the public, and if they are not realized to the purchasers after two days use, or they are not satisfied with them, they are requested to return them and receive their money back. The only size I can furnish at present is a large two horse Plough, the size of the Davis' 10 inch, as made by me. J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street, between Charles and Hanover sts.

July 21

THE ADVERTISER

Wishes to exchange several Colts now in fine condition, and of the very best blood, for draft or harness Horses. Also, a number of 2 and 3 year old half breed (Durham, Devon, and Ayrshire) Heifers—for fresh milch cows of the best disposition. Apply at this office. July 27.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Who exhibited the Corn and Cob Crusher and Grinder at the Agricultural meeting, having rented the Wheelwright & Blacksmith shop with the water power attached in the village of Franklin, will continue to build his Corn and Cob Crushers and Grinders, and has so improved them that persons who have not got horse-powers can use them by hand power with sufficient facility to supply the wants of small farms, and with one or two horse powers can do more work than any other machine for the same purpose that will require double the power, having made a new set of patterns, and put such improvements as suggested themselves for the benefit of the machine; the price is now \$40, which includes an extra set of grinders.

He is also prepared to build Stationary Horse Powers of the very best and simplest construction, in every respect best suited for farmers; in place of using cast iron wheels, he uses leather belts, which the farmer can keep in repair himself. It is now well tested that belts are as well adapted to driving machinery as cast iron wheels. One of the grand features of this horse power is, there is one-third less of its own power expended in driving its own machinery, consequently there is one-third more power left for the driving of any other kind of machinery.

He is also prepared to make or repair all kinds of Agricultural or other machinery at the shortest notice.

Having got the blacksmith shop in complete order, he is prepared to do horse-shoeing in the neatest and strongest manner; likewise Smith-work in general, all of which he warrants to be good.

Orders for any of the above machines can be left with Mr. Sands at the office of the American Farmer, or with the subscriber.

July 22

WM. MURRAY, Franklin, Balt. co. Md.

MOTT'S AGRICULTURAL FURNACE.

The subscriber respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has on hand, and intends constantly to keep a supply, of MOTT'S JUSTLY CELEBRATED AGRICULTURAL FURNACES, for cooking vegetables and grain for stock of all kinds. They vary in size from HALF a barrel to FOUR barrels, and are better adapted to the purpose for which they are intended than any other yet invented; obtained the premium of the American Institute, and have given satisfaction to every gentleman by whom they have been purchased. Col. C. N. BEMMONT, the distinguished agriculturist near Albany, New York, who has had one in use for some time, in a letter to the editor of the Cultivator, says:

"The one I purchased last fall, I continued to use during the winter, and have found no reason to alter the opinion then expressed; but on the contrary, I am more confirmed, and do not hesitate, without qualification, to recommend it, with the late improvements, as superior to any thing, for the purpose intended, which I have ever used, or which has fallen under my observation."

"Mr. Mott has lately sent me one of the capacity of two barrels, containing the improvements, which consist in casting 'points of attachment' or gudgeons, on the rim or sides of the kettle, 'so that with a crane or lever' it may be raised out of the casing and the contents emptied out, and to facilitate which, a loop or eye is cast on the bottom of the kettle so that it can be done without burning the fingers. The flange also, has been extended beyond the edge of the casing, so that if water boil over it will not run down the flues and put out the fire."

These furnaces and boilers are portable and may be set up in any out-house, being from their compactness and construction perfectly safe. The furnaces are made of cast iron and peculiarly calculated to economise fuel.

The following are the prices for one of the capacity of a half barrel

do	do	do	One barrel	\$12.50
do	do	do	One and a half	20.00
do	do	do	Two barrels	24.00
do	do	do	Three do	38.00
do	do	do	Four do	49.00

A. WILLIAMS, Corner of Light & Pratt St. Balt. Md. de 15

MILLWRIGHTING, PATTERN & MACHINE MAKING

By the subscriber, York, near Light at Baltimore, who is prepared to execute orders in the above branches of business at the shortest notice, and warrants all mills, &c. planned and executed by him to operate well.

Murray's Corn and Cob Crushers for hand power \$25
Do. by horse power, from 6 to 12 bushels per hour, 35a40
Corn Shellers, shelling from 30 to 300 bushels an hour, 15a75
Portable and Stationary Horse Powers 75a150
Self sharpening hand Mills, a superior article, 12
Cylinder Straw and Oat cutters, 2 knives, 20a35
Mill, carry 1-g, and other Screws, 2 small Steam Engines 3 to 4 horse power. Any other machines built to order

Patent rights for sale for the Endless Carriage for gang Saw Mills, a good invention.

Orders for crushers can be left with any of the following agents: Thos. Denny, Seddman, Baltimore; J. F. Callan, Washington, D. C.; Calvin Wing, Norfolk; S. Sands, Farmer office; or the subscriber, JAS. MURRAY, Millwright, Baltimore.

May 28

ly

POUDRETTE AS A TOP DRESSING FOR CORN, GRASS, &c.

Price Reduced \$5 for three Barrels.

Poudrette prepared by the New York Poudrette Company, from Night Soil, and not from the "Peat" Meadows of "Lodi" on the Hackensack River. This company was the first to prepare Poudrette in this country and claim to understand its preparation as well as any others engaged in this business. The poudrette prepared by them has been extensively used, especially on Long Island and other parts of this state, in New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts. When applied at putting in the seed, it brings forward vegetation rapidly, and ensures an early maturity. It may also be applied to corn and potatoes with great benefit at the first and even at the second hoeing. Many fields of corn which promise but small returns, in June and July, might be brought forward, and matured with a fair yield, by the application of twelve or fifteen bushels, applied at the hoeing. Turnips, Rutabaga and Buckwheat, may be made to yield largely by its application. It will be found of great value when used for these purposes—see Report of Dr. Bowers, W. F. Blydenburgh and others. For Wheat also it has been found to ensure a good crop. When a part of the same field, manured with Bone, was winter killed, and shrunk, that dressed with poudrette produced well—see W. W. Mills' report.—and for grass after wheat, its effects have been found very effectual in many instances—see Report of Mr. Hay and Mr. Colman.

A fair estimate of its comparative value, with stable and barnyard manure, is as one of the former to 13, 14 or 15 of the latter, according to circumstances. Some farmers estimate it even higher. There is ample time yet to obtain and apply it this season, for these purposes; and to induce its use extensively, this season, on corn at hoeing, and on turnips and buckwheat, and on wheat in the fall, in order to establish important facts, it will be sold, in any quantity, at the rate of \$5 for three barrels, or \$2 for one barrel, delivered any where in this city below 24th street, until 1st of September, and may be had immediately, in any quantity by applying personally, or by mail, post paid, to

D. K. MINOR, Agent,
118 Nassau st., N. Y.

Shares in the company, which entitle the holder to one hundred bushels of poudrette annually for 17 years, may now be had on applying as above. Present price \$140. They will advance.

N. B. I perceive that the "Lodi company" got up by Anthony Dey and Peter Barthelmy, assert in their advertisement, that they make Poudrette "more than fifty per cent better than any like article manufactured here," and give the result of several chemical analyses in proof of the assertion. It is possible that Monroe Edwards might have escaped conviction upon the testimony given in his favor, had there been no testimony collected and arranged by the Prosecution. Almost any cunning lawyer can make out a case to suit himself, when there is no one to watch him, and there is no doubt but that a person so disposed, could furnish a chemist with a preparation which would give very different results from an article not designated, for analysis. An analysis for the other party might produce very different results, but the "analysis" of a good practical farmer who has used it several years, is after all, the most satisfactory to farmers in general; and therefore I would refer those, who desire to learn its relative value as a manure, to either of the gentlemen whose names are annexed who have used from 200 to 3000 bushels each, prepared by this company. They will cheerfully give the desired information if applied to personally; or by letter post paid. I refer to, and desire enquiry to be made of Dr. Josiah Flowers, W. W. Mills, W. F. Blydenburgh of Smithtown, L. I. C. J. Smith, and J. L. Ireland, Fireplace, Nathaniel Conkling, Patchogue, John Wood, Brewster, H. Wood and Johnam Weeks, Huntington; Valentine Hicks, Thomas Willis and John Titus, Jerico, L. I.; James Hay and H. Le Roy, Newbold, Westchester, N. Y. Israel Crane and Dodd and Craine, West Bloomfield, N. J. Robert White, Jr. and Edmond T. Williams, Shrewsbury, N. J.; J. K. Townsend, New Haven, T. G. Mather, Middletown, Conn.; W. C. Chapin, Providence, R. I.

If "urate" is made from the most valuable part of the material, of course the poudrette must be less valuable than when made from this whole mass combined.

The "Lodi" Company purchase and transport the "night soil," 8 or 10 miles to their works, where they say, they have an abundance of "a peculiar kind of Peat of the very best quality for the purposes of the company." The New York Poudrette Company is paid for removing the night soil and has to purchase and transport several miles, the materials used in preparation; and I leave others to judge who is most likely to adulterate and make a poor article; those who purchase four parts in five, or those who purchase one part in five, and are paid for taking the four parts. Orders promptly executed—Present price \$5 for three barrels, \$10, for six, and \$2, for one barrel delivered.

D. K. MINOR, Agent,
118 Nassau street.

LIME—LIME.

The subscriber is prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of East street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

He invites the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the hearth, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N. B. Wood received in payment at market price.
ap. 22 3m E. J. COOPER.

TO FARMERS.

The subscriber has for sale at his Plaster and Bone Mill on Hughes street, south side of the Basin, GROUND PLASTER, GROUND BONES, OYSTER SHELL & STONE LIME, and LEACHED ASHES, all of the best quality for agricultural purposes, and at prices to suit the times.

Vessels loading at his wharf with any of the above articles, will not be subject to charges for dockage or wharfage.
WM. TREGO, Baltimore.



BARNABY & MOOERS' PATENT SIDE-HILL & LEVEL LAND PLOUGH.

To which was been awarded the following and Several other Premiums, viz.—By the American Institute, at their Ploughing-Match at Newark, N. J. 1842, the First Premium, a Silver Cup,—and at their Annual Ploughing-Match for 1841, at Sing Sing, N. Y. a Gold Medal for the best work done, lightest draught, and best principle of construction.—answering for "general purposes." The N. York State Agricultural Society, awarded it an Extra Premium of \$50, at their Annual Ploughing-Match at Syracuse for 1841.

The following are its advantages over the Common Plough, viz.—1st. Ease of Draught—2d. Perfection of Work—3d. Strength and Durability—4th. All Dead Furrows may be prevented, as the Furrows can all be turned one way—5th. Any width of Furrows may be turned, between 8 18 inches, by moving the catches in the cross piece towards the handles for a wide Furrow,—and towards the centre for a narrow one—6th. Placing the beam in the centre of the cross-piece, makes it a "Double Mould-Board Plough," turning

a Furrow both ways at the same time,—answering for Green-Riding, Ploughing between Corn and Potatoes, or any any crop cultivated in rows or drills,—and for Digging Potatoes.

The subscribers having purchased the Right to Manufacture the above celebrated Ploughs, for the State of Maryland, are now prepared to furnish Farmers with the same,—and they pledge themselves to the Public, to manufacture this Plough in the Very Best Manner, both as to materials and workmanship. All Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Price as Follows, (adding Transportation).—No. 3, wt. 70 lbs \$10—No. 4, 80 lbs. \$11—No. 5, 90 lbs. \$12. Extra edge, 50 Cts. For Colter, if added, laid with steel, \$1.50. Wheel, \$1.50. Shin Pieces, 12 1/2 Cts. The above Ploughs are sold for cash only. DEN WEADES & DANIELS, corner Monument and North-sts. A. G. & N. U. MOTT, corner Forest and Ensor sts. Baltimore July 20 1842.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY,

Manufactured and for sale by A. G. & N. U. MOTT
South east corner of Ensor and Forest sts. near the Bel-air market, Old Town, Baltimore,

Being the only agents for this state, are still manufacturing WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED COMPOSITION CAPT PLOUGH, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, and to which was awarded the palm of excellence at the Govanstown meeting over the \$100 Premium Plough, Property of Philadelphia, and Davis' of Baltimore, and which took the premium for several years at the Chester Co. Pa. fair—This plough is so constructed as to turn either end of the point when one wears dull—it is made of composition metal, warranted to stand stony or rocky land as well as steel wrought shares—in the wear of the mould board there is a piece of casting screwed on; by renewing this piece of metal, at the small expense of 25 or 50 cts. the mould board or plough will last as long as a half dozen of the ordinary ploughs. They are the most economical plough in use—We are told by numbers of the most eminent farmers in the state that they save the expense of \$10 a year in each plough. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest will do well by calling and examining for himself. We always keep on hand a supply of Ploughs and composition Castings—Price of a 1-horse Plough \$5; for 2 or more horses, \$10.

We also make to order other Ploughs of various kinds. MOTT'S IMPROVED LARGE WHEAT FAN, which was so highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills and at Govanstown, as good an article as there is in this country—prices from 22 to \$25.

A CORN SHELLE that will shell as fast as two men will throw in, and leave scarcely a grain on the cob nor break a cob, by manual power; price \$17.

CULTIVATORS with patent teeth, one of the best articles for the purpose in use, for cotton, corn and tobacco price \$4, extra set of teeth 1.

HARROWS of 3 kinds, from 7 to \$12.
GRAIN CRADLES of the best kind, \$4.
HARVEST TOOLS, &c.

Thankful for past favors we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ja 26 1f

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

A few pair of uncommonly fine BERKSHIRE PIGS, just two months old, the offspring of the best selected stock from the celebrated piggery of Mr. C. N. Bennett, near Albany, N. Y. for sale at \$15 per pair. Judges who have seen them, pronounce them to be as fine as they ever saw.

Also, some choice pure blooded Durham Cattle; a remarkably fine full blooded Ayrshire Cow; a half Durham and Ayrshire Bull Calf, 9 months old, and a beautiful half Durham and Devonshire two years old Bull. These cattle, it is believed, are not surpassed by any in the State, and will be sold on reasonable terms. ja 15 7t D. S. C.

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber will continue to receive orders for their spring litters of young Berkshire Pigs, from their valuable stock of breeder (for particulars of which, see their advertisement in No 34 or 37, Vol 2 of this paper.) Price at their piggery \$15 per pair; cooped and delivered in, or shipped at the port of Baltimore, \$16 per pair. All orders post paid will meet with prompt attention—address, T. T. & E. GORSUCH.

Hereford, Baltimore Co. Md.

BERKSHIRE PIGS—DEVON CATTLE.

For sale by JOHN P. E. STANLEY,

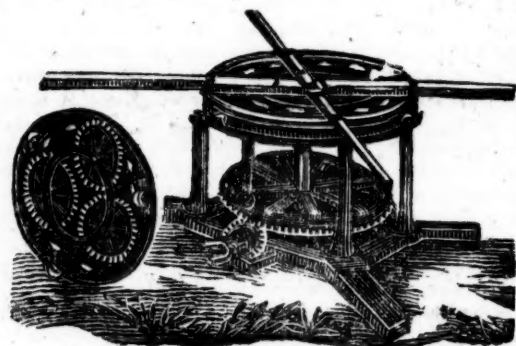
Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert St. Baltimore. The subscriber has for sale some very superior Berkshire Pigs of his spring's litters, from stock selected from the piggery of Mr. Loring and Mr. Bennett, of Albany, which he will dispose of at reduced prices to suit the times, say \$15 per pair, deliverable in Baltimore—also some young Sows of same stock, now in pig. Apply as above. je 15

THE LIME KILNS.

The subscriber, in order to meet the increasing demand for Lime for agricultural purposes, has established Kilns for burning the same on the Rock Point farm, belonging to the Messrs. Lancaster, in Charles county, Md. where he is ready to supply all demands for this section of the state, and the waters of the Potomac, on accommodating terms. Orders directed to him at Milton Hill Post Office, Md. will meet prompt attention. do 7 6m* WM. M. DOWNING.

DURHAMS.

A gentleman who is overstocked, and without pasturage, will sell on terms that cannot fail to please, several very superior yearling Heifers, and a this spring's Bull calf; they are out of celebrated milking stock, and from imported animals. S. SANDS. 3t may 25



MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Thrashing Machines, Wheat Fans Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment. R. B. CHENOWETH, corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No 20, Pratt street. Baltimore. mar 31, 1841

THRASHING MACHINERY—Prices Reduced.

R. SINCLAIR, jr. & CO. have determined to reduce the prices of their Thrashing Machines, Horse Powers, &c. at the following rates, viz.

Machine No. 1, suitable for two light horses or four ponies, with fixtures complete, \$125

Which includes Horse Power, Thrasher, Separator and Band.

Machine No. 2, suitable for four large horses or 8 ponies, with fixtures complete as above, \$150

The above prices is a reduction of about 30 per cent. below last year's rates. These machines are now fully introduced and tested and so well known that it is unnecessary to furnish certificates or say any thing in their praise—other than they are expressly guaranteed to thrash rapidly and perfectly clean, simply constructed and made of the most durable materials and best workmanship.

Also—Wheat Fans—Ploughs—and a general assortment of Agricultural Machinery, Tools and Seeds. AP iy 13